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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 7, 1918, Temperature 5 a.m. 68 1 p.m. 85
Humidity " 85 "

December 7, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 59 15

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.04

8118 日五初月一十

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918.

六拜禮 號七月二十亥港香

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236 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"BENEATH CONTEMPT."

ADMIRAL BEATTY ON GERMANY'S NAVAL SURRENDER.

"A Pitiable and Horrible Sight."

London, December 3.
The speech by Admiral Sir David Beatty aboard H.M.S. Lion, before the First Battle Cruiser Squadron left to escort the German Fleet to Scapaflow for internment, has now been published.
Referring to the German surrender, Admiral Beatty said:—"It was a pitiable and horrible sight to see these great ships being shepherded like sheep by the Grand Fleet. We expected them to have the courage of those whose work lies upon the great waters; we expected them to do something for the honour of their country. I am sure the sides of this gallant old ship, which have been well hammered in the past, must have ached, as I and you ached, to give them another taste of what we intended for them. Their humiliating end was a sure and proper end to an enemy who has proved himself so lacking in chivalry. His strategy, his tactics and his behaviour also have been beneath contempt. His end is beneath contempt and worthy of a nation which has waged war in the manner in which the enemy has waged war."

THE EX-KAISER.

Must be Extradited and Tried.

Paris, December 5.
It is semi-officially confirmed that the Inter-Allied Conference in London agreed on the necessity of obtaining the extradition and trial of the ex-Kaiser.

Death for the Guilty.

London, December 5.
Sir Eric Geddes, in a speech at Reading, declared that the men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and civilians in invaded countries must be tried, and, if condemned, put to death.

Prison Camp Atrocities.

Paris, December 5.
M. Marcel Hatin states that the greatest incidents have occurred at the war prisoners' camp in Saxony, concerning which the Allies are calling on Marshal Foch to act most energetically.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

Threatened by German Machine-Guns.

Copenhagen, December 5.
The Politiken relates that a large number of British war prisoners were compelled to make a long march to Stettin, where the German authorities, in a state of confusion, ultimately ordered the Britishers to march back to Altdamm. A Britisher refused, whereupon the Germans brought up machine-guns and threatened to mow them down. The Britishers remained unfazed and ultimately secured a train.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Position of Irish Soldier Candidates.

London, December 5.
Two hundred and fifty-six soldier candidates standing as Sinn Feiners will not take their seats or draw their salaries, under a ruling of the Speaker, and their deposits will not be refunded.

THE MONTENEGRO-SERBIAN QUESTION.

Paris, December 5

A message from Agram says it was the National Assembly of Montenegro, not the Skupstina, which decided to depose King Nicholas and unite Montenegro and Serbia.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Hopes of Peace in the Spring.

Washington, December 3.
The President has opened Congress. He said he hoped that peace would be declared by the Spring. The new naval programme was desirable because it was unwieldy to adjust America's programme to a future world policy which was at present undetermined.

Abolition of Conscription in Europe.

London, December 5.
Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said the British representatives at the Peace Conference would demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

Canada Desires Representation.

Ottawa, December 5.
Mr. Bowell, President of the Privy Council, in a speech at Port Hope, Ontario, strongly demanded direct Canadian representation at the Peace Conference. He added that if only one Overseas representative were able to participate he should be a Canadian, as Canada was the largest and oldest Dominion.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

American Meat-Packing Companies Charged.

Washington, December 3.
The Federal Trade Commission has submitted a report to Congress charging five big meat-packing companies with combining to restrain trade and illegally controlling the sale of live stock and fresh meat.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

A Month's Bill for Germany.

Amsterdam, December 5.
The French Armistice Delegate at Spa has demanded 98 million marks for the first month's maintenance of the Anglo-French Armies of Occupation.

ENLARGEMENT OF WELLAND CANAL.

Ottawa, December 5.

It is officially announced that the enlargement of the Welland Canal is to be resumed immediately as part of a reconstruction programme involving an expenditure of twelve million dollars and employing four thousand men.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FUTURE OF EX-KAISER.

The Capital Charge.

Paris, Dec. 5.
Madame Priep, whose husband was killed in the torpedoing of the Sussex in 1916, has lodged with the Courts a charge of murder against the Kaiser. In this connection it should be noted that an extradition treaty exists between France and Holland.

From "All Highest" to Private Citizen.

London, Dec. 5.
The "Daily Mirror's" correspondent at Amerongen says: The ex-Kaiser in a statement said: "I am threatened with criminal charges which I must face and therefore I must reserve my statement until the charges are brought. Furthermore, I am a private citizen and must be loyal to the present German Government and cannot make any declaration possibly compromising others."

Renunciation by Ex-Crown Prince.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.
The "Nord Deutsche" states that the ex-Crown Prince is about to publish a personal renunciation of his rights. The proclamation does not mention the rights of his issue.

Other Ex-Rulers to be Tried.

London, Dec. 5.
Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Reading, declared that Enver Pasha and the ex-rulers of Bulgaria and Austro-Hungary must be tried and shot if convicted. The Government policy included the production of power.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The Unopposed Returns.

London, Dec. 4.
The 104 unopposed returns comprise 69 Coalitionists, 11 Labourites, 11 Nationalists and 23 Sinn Feiners. Among the ex-Members of Parliament re-elected by their former constituencies are Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir F. G. Bannur, Mr. J. B. Clynes, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. W. A. L. Burdett Coutts, Mr. Will Crooks, Mr. Kennedy Jones, Mr. Wilson Fox, Speaker Lowther, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Colonel John Ward, Mr. Wardle, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Sir J. E. Dalmiel, Mr. W. Abraham, Mr. De Valera, Count Plunkett, Mr. T. Richards, and Col. G. Yates. Mr. Austen Harrison, the Editor of "The English Review" opposes Mr. Lloyd George and Mrs. Howe's nomination against Mr. Asquith has been rejected owing to an infirmity. Mr. Horatio Bottomley yesterday secured his discharge from bankruptcy and has been nominated for South Hackney.

Unprecedented Number of Candidates.

London, Dec. 5.
There were 107 unopposed nominations at midnight, 41 being Coalitionists, 27 Coalition Liberals, 27 Sinn Feiners, 11 Labourites and 1 Nationalist. The unprecedented number of candidates include 580 Coalitionists, of whom 425 are Unionists, 125 Liberals and the remainder Labourites and Independents. Two hundred and seventy Liberals oppose the Coalitionists. There are numerous triangular contests due to the plethora of Labourites, numbering 400 of various shades and Independents, including the National Party and the Discharged Soldiers' Federation. There are fourteen women candidates. A hundred and five Irish seats are contested by 57 Nationalists, 80 Sinn Feiners and 38 Unionists.

THE FOURTH FRENCH WAR LOAN.

Seven Million Subscribers.

Paris, Dec. 4.
In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Klotz, the Minister of Finance stated that the Fourth French War Loan produced Frs. 37,853,281,000. There were seven million subscribers, giving an average of over Frs. 700. Subscriptions received abroad showed that more confidence in French credit exists. M. Klotz added that it was the duty of the Government to make Germany pay compensation.—Havas.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL DEFENCE.

No Limitations of Rights.

London, Dec. 5.
Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said that the Admiralty had decided that it was unnecessary to demand Heligoland. The Government had decided on the nationalisation of the railways. We intended to make Germany pay to the uttermost farthing for the harm she had done in gold, shipping securities and other available liquid assets. Great Britain entered the Peace Conference absolutely determined that no limitations should be imposed on her right to maintain her naval defence.

THE BLOCKADE.

15,000 Ships Intercepted.

London, Dec. 5.
Sir Eric Geddes in a speech said that the Tenth Cruiser Squadron guarded from the Orkneys to Iceland and intercepted 15,000 ships carrying supplies for the enemy. Under four per cent of the ships evaded the blockade.

North Sea Closed to Germans.

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.
A message from Berlin states that Admiral Beatty has refused the German request to mitigate the terms of the armistice regarding trade and fishing in the North Sea.

Two Hundred Submarines Sunk.

London, Dec. 30.
Information obtained from the Admiralty shows that 200 German submarines were sunk prior to the armistice out of a total 380.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

Advance Continues.

London, Dec. 5.
A Belgian communique states that cavalry have occupied Neuss and Odenkirchen.

London, Dec. 5.
An American communique states: We have reached the general line of Berncastel, Malborn and Oppenheim.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.
British troops have entered the Tyrol.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Dr. Solff's Retirement Demanded.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.
A message from Berlin has officially announced that the Executive Council has requested the Council of the Peoples' Mandatories to bring about the speedy retirement of Dr. Solff and to immediately seize all documents relating to Foreign Affairs and the old regime.

The Berlin Council of Peoples' Commissioners has fixed the election of the Constituent Assembly for Feb. 16, subject to the approval of the Congress of Soviets which meets on Dec. 16.

Stormy Meeting of Soviets.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.
A message from Berlin reports a stormy meeting of the Great Berlin Soviets in the Reichstag. Various speakers referred to the dissensions in the Executive and demanded the speedy convocation of the National Assembly. Herr Schiedemann deprecated the differences between workers and soldiers and said a Central Council for the Empire would be shortly formed. He announced that von Hindenburg and Groener yesterday again declared their unreserved adherence to the Government. The meeting, after a long debate, appointed a committee to investigate the allegations against the Executive.

Counter-Revolutionary Movements.

Berne, Dec. 1.
Besides the counter-revolutionary incidents reported from several Rhineland towns the existence of an imperialist movement in the army is confirmed in a speech by Herr Molkenburg, President of the Berlin Soviet, who said that a squadron of dragons who returned to barracks in Berlin on Nov. 28 obeyed the order of the Commander to cheer the Kaiser, while a number of Soldiers' Councils in the vicinity of Berlin are working on behalf of the reactionaries. He added that documents incriminating the old regime had been burned by the Berlin public offices.

AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATION.

President Wilson's Conferees.

Washington, Nov. 30.
President Wilson will personally head the American Peace Delegation. Other members will be Mr. Lansing, Col. House, General Bliss and Mr. Henry White, ex-Ambassador to France and Italy.

TURKISH BRUTALITY.

Massacre of Armenians and Greeks.

London, Nov. 30.
Bentley has received from a Greek source figures showing that in the Spring of 1914 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece. Since the war to the end of 1917 the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks were massacred and 300,000 mobilised Greeks were put to death or died from their sufferings. A great number of women and children were forcibly converted to Islamism and others were killed or committed suicide. Greek property taken by the Turks and Germans is valued at three thousand million francs.

FOOD CONSERVATION IN AMERICA.

Continued Supplies for Allies.

Washington, Dec. 2.
"A food conservation week for the relief of the world" opened yesterday with an appeal by Mr. Hoover, which was read in all the churches in the country, to renew their service to mankind by helping through food conservation to feed 300,000,000 people in North France, Belgium, Central Russia, South Europe, Poland and Armenia. The appeal says: "The end of the war has not released Americans from the Government's pledge to the Inter-Allied Food Council to meet the Allied food programme. The same populations must be fed and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves. Besides supplying those to whom we are already pledged we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of those millions in the hitherto occupied territories, who are facing actual starvation." (Continued on Page 8)

ENTICED BY TURKEY.

Bulgaria's Part in the War.

Turkey brought Bulgaria into the world war by ceding a strip of territory around Adrianople. This fact is brought to light by ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau in an article in the current *World's Work*. This territory is the source of the present friction between Bulgaria and Turkey, recently reported in dispatches from abroad. Mr. Morgenthau's account is as follows:—

"The failure of the allied fleet at the Dardanelles did not definitely settle the fate of Constantinople. The most direct road to the ancient capital still remained available to their enemies."

"In early September 1915, one of the most influential Germans in the city gave me a detailed explanation of the prevailing military situation. He summed up the whole matter in the single phrase:—

"We cannot hold the Dardanelles without the military support of Bulgaria."

"This meant, of course, that unless Bulgaria adopted the cause of Turkey and the Central Empires the Gallipoli expedition would succeed, Constantinople would fall, the Turkish Empire would collapse, Russia would be recreated as an economic and military power, and the war, in a comparatively brief period, would terminate in a victory for the Entente."

"I had my first personal contact with the Bulgarian negotiations in the latter part of May, when I was informed that M. Kolonchaff, the Bulgarian Minister, had notified Robert College that the Bulgarian students would not remain in Constantinople until the end of the college year, but would have to return home by June 5. The College for Women had also received word that all the Bulgarian girls must return at the same time."

"The conclusion reached by most people was that Bulgaria had decided to take the side of the Entente. The news rapidly spread throughout Constantinople. The Turks were particularly impressed."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

The Duke of Grafton.

London, Dec. 3.
The death is announced of the Duke of Grafton. [The 7th Duke of Grafton, retired General, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, served in the Crimea and was severely wounded at Inkerman. He was Equerry to Queen Victoria and Hon. Equerry to King Edward VII and King George V.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

The silver market is quiet.

THE CHINA COAST.

Latest Mercantile Marine Changes.

Mr. W. Batschert has been appointed third officer, Kingstons.

Mr. P. H. van Muter, from leave has gone second officer, Haseen.

Mr. A. N. Smith, second engineer, Kingstons, has gone chief engineer, Kaling.

Mr. J. W. Cotton has been appointed second officer, King.

Mr. E. F. Fuller, second officer, King, is on reserve.

Mr. S. Polkinghorn, acting master, Kinging, has gone chief officer, same ship.

Captain W. F. Baker, from leave, has gone master, Kinging.

Mr. A. Dockwray, chief officer, Kinging, has gone chief officer, Saiwo.

Mr. A. Spiers, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Saiwo.

Mr. L. McWilliams, acting chief engineer, Saiwo, has gone second engineer, Luanho.

Mr. E. Thompson acting second engineer, Luanho, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. M. J. Rowe, third engineer, Luanho has gone supernumerary third engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. Marad has been appointed third engineer, Chingchow.

Mr. Y. Sundberg, third engineer, Chingchow, has resigned.

Captain F. Adcock, of the Stentor, has gone master, War Drummer.

Mr. B. D. Ubblesay, chief officer, Stentor, has gone chief officer, War Drummer.

Mr. R. W. Brundie, second officer, Stentor, has gone second officer, War Drummer.

Mr. D. J. H. Adams, third officer, Stentor, has gone third officer, War Drummer.

Captain J. Jones, from reserve, has gone master, Amherst.

Mr. J. Reynolds has been appointed chief officer, Amherst.

Mr. B. A. Ballantine has been appointed second engineer, Patriot.

Mr. Bullock, chief engineer, Stentor, has gone chief engineer, War Drummer.

Mr. P. H. G. Nicholls, second engineer, Stentor, has gone second engineer, War Drummer.

Mr. A. Hans, third engineer, Stentor, gone third engineer, War Drummer.

Mr. C. Hall, fourth engineer, Stentor, has gone fourth engineer, War Drummer.

Mr. W. A. Clarke has been appointed third engineer, Hansball.—Shipping and Engineering.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

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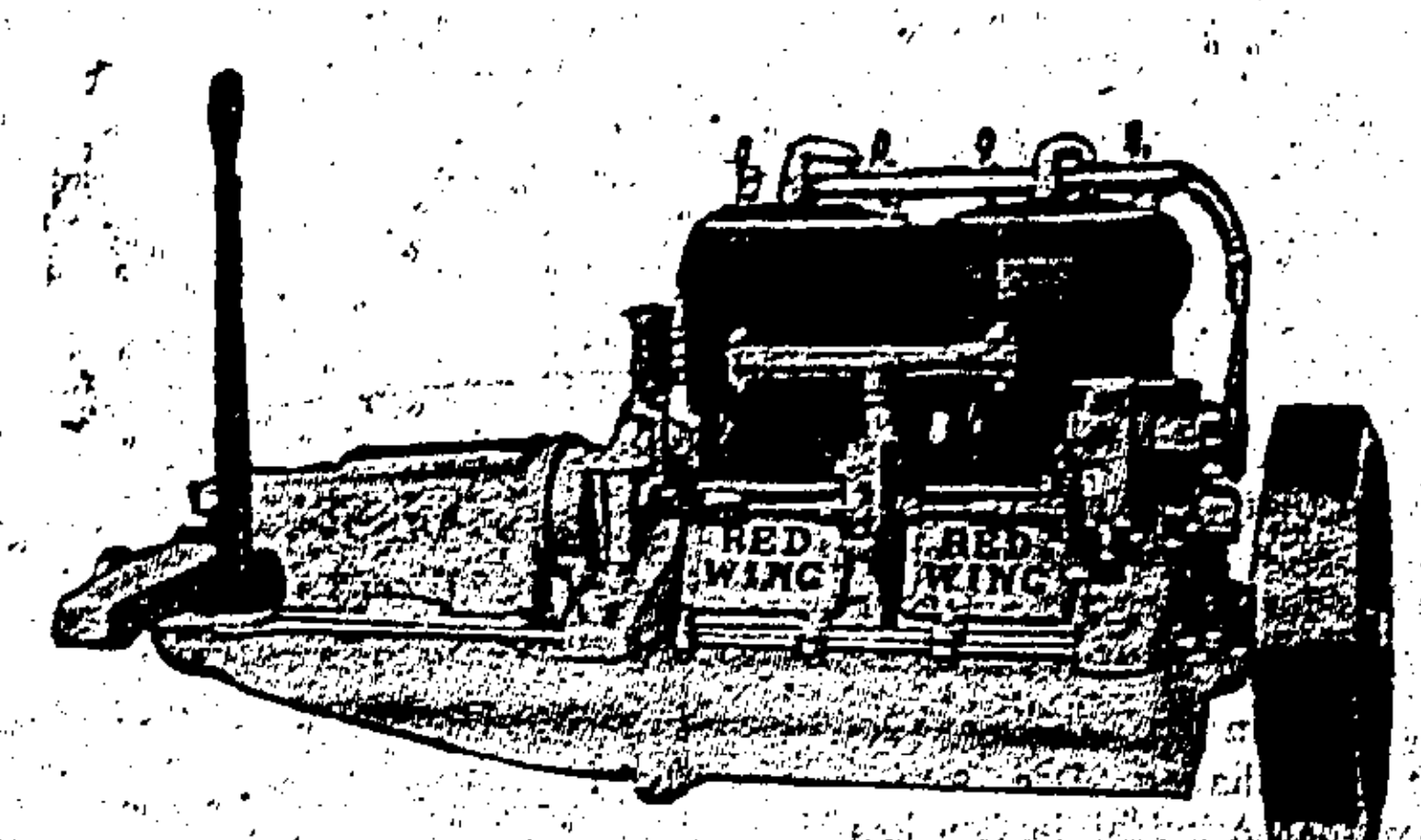
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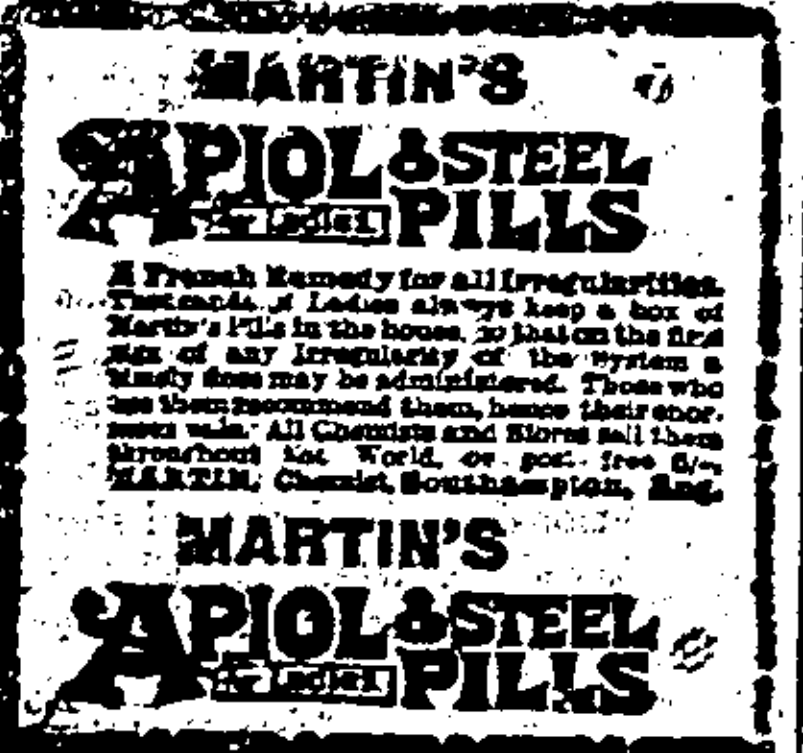
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GENERAL NEWS.

Japan's Aviation Service.

Baracks for the Second Air
Corps have been established at
Kagamigahara, in Gifu Pro-
vince. A company of men who
have been training at Tokorozawa,
the seat of the First Air Corps,
will be removed to the new
baracks at Kagamigahara. The
Third Air Corps at Yokohi,
Shiga Prefecture, are now under
construction, and the aerodrome,
hangars, and barracks are
expected to be completed by
October, 1919. The Fourth Air
Corps will thus be formally
inaugurated in December next
year, succeeded to the Third Air
Corps.

\$70,000,000 Loss in Forest
Fires.

Property damaged by the forest
fires in Minnesota amounts to
\$75,000,000 and the insurance
will total \$25,000,000 according
to computations made today by
insurance men. Their estimate
does not include the standing
timber and the other destroyed
property, which was uninsured.
The consensus of opinion in in-
surance circles is that the loss
to insurance companies is the
heaviest since the San Francisco
fire in 1906. The losses to the
fire risk companies will be
greatest, it was stated, on the
large lumber properties, on which
war-time values are high and on
which several of the risk concerns
carry insurance in excess of a
million dollars.

Disposal of the Salt Surplus.

The Ministry of Finance has
telegraphed to the branches
of the Bank of China at
Shanghai and Tientsin ordering
them to remit to Peking the salt
surplus funds for October recently
paid over by the Consortium
banks to the Chinese Govern-
ment. It is said that the funds
will be spent in the following way
for Administrative purposes,
\$800,000; for Police and Military
purposes, \$1,000,000; for War
Participation purposes \$300,000,
for Special expenditure in the
War zone, \$500,000, for diplo-
matic purposes, \$200,000.
Besides these expenses there
remains a sum of \$2,500,000
which will be used for the pur-
chase of depreciated Government
bank notes from the market as a
means of raising their value.

Health of the Worker.

The inaugural address to the
Welfare Conference at Oxford was
delivered by Dr. E. L. Collis,
Director of the Welfare and
Health Section, Ministry of
Munitions. Dealing with "The
Ethics of Industrial Welfare,"
he said that man's dominion had
been established, not by con-
quest, but by industry. Conquest
by the delegation of industrial
tasks to slaves had led to the down-
fall of empire after empire, since
the practice of industry was
necessary both to express and to
foster the intelligence of the whole
race. Hence the more intellectual
nations by means of their
industrial activities had over-run
the world. The true value of
industry was not, as economists
alleged, the wealth produced, but
the opportunity afforded thereby
to the community for physical
and unshackled industry, and from
those shackled it must be freed.

Double Suicide at Sumi.

A fisherman picked up recently
the bodies of two young girls tied
together with an obi, floating in
the sea at Nishi Sumi, near Kobe.
On one body was found a letter
addressed to their parents. One
girl was identified as the daugh-
ter of a rice dealer named Bando
Rikichi living in Yokumo-dori
1-chome, Kobe, while the other
was a sister of this man's wife.
The letter was also signed by
another daughter of the rice-
dealer as well as by the two girls
whose bodies were found. It is
surmised that the three girls
went to Komagabayashi, Hyogo,
on the night of the 25th ult.
and threw themselves into the
sea, but crawled out of the water
again. One then decided not to
repeat the attempt, but the other
two went on to Sumi, where they
ended their lives. Nothing
definite is known as to the cause
of the tragedy, but the difficulty
of living is given as a probable
reason.

Tel. 634. 28, Wellington N.C.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST
POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Lee House St.

BIRTH.

BROWNE.—On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. J. V. Browne, R.N., of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918.

THE KAISER CHARGED.

Madame Prieur, whose husband was killed when the "Saxer" was torpedoed in 1918, has formally lodged a charge of murder against the Kaiser. This is worthy of note as it typifies the attitude of the great majority of Allied people, who have suffered the loss of relations and friends in this war. We do not know in what light the legal profession will regard this accusation, but we consider that Madame Prieur has right on her side, for indirectly the murder can be traced to the Kaiser. And this is our reason for saying so. As soon as Wilhelm II ascended the Imperial Throne of Germany, he at once placed himself at the head of that party of autocrats who were destined to mould the people of Germany to their own likeness. There cannot be a shadow of doubt regarding this fact. All thinking people before the war were quite convinced of its truth, for every indication went to prove it. It was demonstrated every day in the Kaiser's life; all his energies were concentrated to gather round him the strongest and most powerful men in the Empire, to build up a party which should be in a position to scatter throughout the country the fruits of his teaching. We have seen how successful were his efforts.

Even before the war the Kaiser was the absolute type of the German: all his doing subjects looked to him for advice and example, and they got it, so that the whole nation, on the principle that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, followed in his footsteps. And then the war came, and the true attributes of the German became apparent. It could hardly be credited that a European country could have so produced a nation of beasts and murderers. It is not necessary to enumerate the many and ghastly crimes of which Germany has been guilty, for the memory of them is for ever fixed in our minds, and will for centuries be a terrible blot on the escutcheon of the German Empire. We name the Kaiser as responsible for all these outrages against humanity. If we glance back, we can read once more his bombastic utterances during the war, utterances in which he exhorted his soldiers to more frightful efforts. Never once in all these years of war have we heard him utter a word against the Hunnish acts of his subjects: never once has he raised his hand to save the lives of countless numbers of innocent women and children. He has always openly associated himself with those deeds for which Germany is even now suffering; that is why we say that Madame Prieur is right when she charges the Kaiser with the murder of her husband.

And then we think of thousands of deaths like this, that can be placed at the door of German frightfulness, and we shudder at the awful responsibility that is placed on the shoulders of the Kaiser. "Unhappy lies the head that wears a crown," surely never did a head lie so uneasy as that of Wilhelm II, erstwhile Emperor of Germany. Like all braggarts, he is coward at heart, and is already cringing for the mercy that will not be given. Face to face with fate at the hands of those whom he has wronged, he, as befits the coward, is attempting to place the blame of the war on the minions whose leader he was. We find him, in a conversation with Professor Wegener, which appears in the *Cologne Gazette*, stating that in the last weeks before the war, his Ministers sent him to Norway against his will so as to keep him in ignorance of the true state of affairs. He puts the blame on von Bethmann, Hallweg and von Jagow, and attempts to throw off all responsibility for the war. We are not deluded by these fine statements, for we need only glance back at his speeches on the declaration of war, a specimen of which appears elsewhere in this edition. The first thing the Allies must do is to obtain possession of the war-maker, and then they can try him according to the charges made. Madame Prieur and her like will not be forgotten.

Boxing.

Judging from the "sparring" that has been going on recently, in the Police Reserve Club, by men getting into trim for the Boxing Tournament which is to be held at the City Hall on the 14th inst., the audience will be relieved from a good deal of the tedium of watching the "hugging" matches that have characterized some of the recent boxing bouts in the Colony. Names, of course, cannot be mentioned, but if one may take some of the pugilists' training exhibition as a criterion, there will be no hanky-panky business. For instance, one of the combatants remarked, when being matched against a man with some reputation in the Eastern boxing world—"I shall do my best to win but in any case will know that he has been in a fight when we have finished." We know of another case where two men matched together intend to settle once and for all a long standing difference of opinion as to who is the better boxer. In another case a man who has not fought in the Colony before has the reputation of sticking it until he is unable to "lift an eyebrow." All of which goes to show that there will be some good sport, which is as it should be in such circumstances.

The Election.
The Old Country is once again in the throes of a General Election, but the conditions under which the contests are taking place are totally different from those which have hitherto characterized such events at Home. On this occasion the fights resolve themselves largely into trials of strength between the Coalition and the Rest. The tussle for representation will be watched with deep interest by Britishers in all parts of the world, and all who are sincerely anxious for good government in the future trust that the Coalitionists will win the day with such a majority as to make them practically independent of other parties. There are some interesting names among those who have been re-elected to their seats without opposition, and here in Hongkong we are especially glad to see that our good friend Colonel John Ward, away on the stern business of war, still holds the confidence of his electors and is not opposed by any rival. It is passing strange that Mr. Lloyd George should have to contest his seat, but no-one imagines that Mr. Austen Harrison, the editor of the *English Review*, or anyone else, will ever succeed in ousting him. There is a pungent note introduced into the Elections this time by the reappearance of Mr. Horatio Bottomley as a candidate. We suppose he stands as the Business Man's nominee, self-styled or otherwise. And won't *John Bull* be modest as to his qualifications?

The U-Boat Fiasco.
Among the over-night telegrams there is one which shows in some little way the effectiveness of the British naval measures against the U-boats during the war. The Admiralty now announces that out of a total of 380 no fewer than 200 of these sea pests were sunk before the Armistice was concluded. A fact like that shows pretty clearly that the U-boat menace, on which the Germans reckoned so much, was being kept well in hand by our naval men, and if the war had continued much longer we have no doubt that in course of time it would have been reduced to the point of utter impotence. Germany, when she saw that she could not beat the Allies militarily, staked her all on starving England and making the transport of troops to France impossible. But she failed to give the British Navy credit for intelligence or ability to cope with new situations. The figures now given out by the Admiralty, however, make it clear that we were gradually getting the upper hand of the U-boats. We can now see what a miserable fiasco this campaign of German frightfulness has been.

Market Place Burnt by Bandits.
A gang of bandits numbering more than a hundred men attacked the market place of Pang Kiang in Tsingyuan district a few days ago. After looting the robbers set the village on fire with kerosene oil.

DAY BY DAY.

PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the British naval victory off the Falklands.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 11/16d.

No Sunday Editions.

In view of the fact that we are no longer in the critical days of the war we have decided for the present not to issue any further Sunday editions. The news now coming to hand, not being of an urgent nature, does not justify a continuance of these issues, and our decision to suspend their publication is so much in the interests of the reading public as it is welcome to us to be able to again resume normal arrangements.

A Clean Bill.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

Col. Ward Re-elected.

It will be seen from a telegram that Colonel John Ward, O.M.G., has been returned unopposed for Stoke-on-Trent.

Application for Bail.

Before Mr. Wood, this morning, Mr. E. O. Faithfull applied for bail on behalf of one Tsang Fook Cheong who is charged with being concerned in a robbery at No. 13, Wing Lok Street, on the 3rd inst. Bail was allowed on a surety of \$500.

Raffles.

We are asked to state that in connection with to-morrow's Al Fresco Fete, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as scrutineers at the drawing of the raffle for the motor car and for the dollar raffle:—Messrs. O. A. de B., L. A. Barton, Leo d'Almeida, e. Castro and Simon Tee-yan.

Reported Robbery in a Tea House.

Report has been made to the police that on the night of the 5th inst. in the village of Kwai Chong, in the Sin Wa district, two men, one of whom was armed with a chopper, entered a tea house by forcing open the door. They bound and gagged the tea house keeper, and then stole \$9.50 and clothing to the value of \$10.50.

For To-morrow's Fete.

The Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Al Fresco Fete to be held on 8th inst.:—Hon. P. H. Holyoak, \$25; Anonymous, \$10; Anonymous, \$100; Victoria Cafe, Ltd., 200 assorted cakes; B. A. Tobacco Co., a quantity of cigarettes; Mrs. Ohos To Sien, \$20 and sundry prizes; the Alexandra Cafe 200 assorted cakes; Whiteaway Ltd., a quantity of toys; Wing On Co., Ltd., a quantity of toys.

A Pretty Sight.

One of the prettiest sights in the Colony, from a horticultural point of view, is to be seen at the present time on the hillside adjoining the Helena May Institute. Here there are now in full bloom hundreds of poinsettias covering a considerable area, and a perfect blaze of colour meets one's eye when walking up Tramway Path just after passing the lower Peak Tramway station. The vivid red of these wonderful flowers presents a remarkable spectacle and a picture that it would be well worth the while of any of our local amateur artists to reproduce on canvas.

A Deserving Fund.

We desire to make an appeal to the public for special subscriptions during the present month for the Services Entertainment Fund. The call on the generosity of the public have been many of late and the Colony has no cause to be ashamed of the response made, but we are sure that many will esteem it a pleasure and privilege to assist in providing the men of the Services in our midst with special Christmas fare.

To do this it is estimated that a sum of about \$1,500 will be required. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., Naval Dockyard, the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 14 1893.)

The Dollar.

December 7.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/4.

St. George's Ball.

December 9.—The project for a St. George's Ball to be held in February is stated to have collapsed in consequence of a proposed Masonic Bill. This seems a strange reason for abandoning what was intended as a National celebration. It is by no means certain that a Masonic Bill will be held, but were it otherwise we really fail to see what connection there is in a function of this sort between those who declare themselves for "St. George and Merrie England" and the Masonic fraternity.

Coolie, v. German.

December 9.—A highly entertaining argument was heard at the side door of the Hongkong Hotel this morning between a chair-coolie and a foreigner whose account betrayed his origin to have been in the far off Fatherland. The amount in dispute wasn't much—in fact it was only a highly suspicious looking one-act piece, which the coolie scorned to accept. As an object-lesson the scene was highly amusing, to say nothing of being instructive, and must have given the onlooking coolies much food for reflection. Their version on the legend of "Ye Golden-winged Globe-trotter" is now in course of revision.

Advance Scotland.

December 9.—Let Glasgow flourish! Advance Scotland! Another historical triumph for the Sons of the Mist. Mr. Sydney B. J. Skerchley says that America was discovered by the Scots many years before the 10th century. That, no doubt, accounts for the Red Indians wearing kilts. Bravo, Skerchley, go right ahead with your researches and try and find out who discovered the moon.

Anti Opium Law.

December 11.—It is satirically explained that the Victorian Bill restricting the importation and sale of opium was strongly opposed on the ground that many respectable and old established Chinamen would fall down dead if suddenly deprived of their favourite drug.

Converting the Police.

December 12.—In the police library at the Central Station to-morrow afternoon two missionary ladies, on a tour round the world, in connection with a London monthly magazine for the evangelisation of policemen, called *On and Off Duty*, will deliver an address to all of the forces who care to attend. The orthodox uniform will shortly have to be remodelled to admit of the growth of wings; but "Bobby" will not be able to fly—his feet anchor him down too heavily.

TO-NIGHT'S DANCE.

Arrangements for a Gay Function.

For the information of those attending the dance to be held to-night in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Parade Ground, as advertised by the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, we are asked to state that the only entrance will be that opposite the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks.

There will be two bands in attendance and evening dress is optional.

Late trains to the Peak have been arranged for 12.15 and 12.30 a.m. and the last Ferry for Kowloon will leave Hongkong at 1 a.m.

Tickets for admission, including light refreshments, at \$2 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance.

The officials connected with "Heather Dry" and the Fair request all ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests.

We would remind those intending to be present that any surplus, after expenses are paid, will go to St. Andrew's War Charities and that there will be no auction, raffle or other organisations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong "Telegraph.")

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

MOTOR CAR RAFFLE.

Sir,—I would thank you if you would allow the following to be inserted in the columns of your valuable paper, for information of those concerned:—In reference to the gift of a motor car for the American lottery in connection with the bequest of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, I beg to make known the fact that the donor's name is known only, I believe, to me and that the name which appeared in some of the local papers is not the name of the donor. As there are some false impressions current in the Colony, and to remove the offence caused by them to the donor of the car, I must state that the car was given outright to the Society; the whole of the proceeds to be the property of the Society for the use of the poor. Hoping this will dispel any wrong impression which some person or persons have seen fit to cause by their silly talk, and thanking you for the use of your valuable space,

Yours etc.,

FRED FISHER.

Treasurer General.

Society St. Vincent de Paul, Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1918.

JEWS AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Siam and the Movement.

Mr. E. S. Kedoorie, the President of the Shanghai Zionist Association, is in receipt of a telegram from the London Zionist Organisation, dated 20th November, reading thus:—

"In view of the approaching Peace Conference we are going to Paris where special Bureaux will be opened for political work of primary importance. The demand of the Jewish people concerning Palestine will be presented and the strength of the organisation must be maintained and the utmost support must be forthcoming from Zionists in every country. The financial needs of Palestine have grown with the extension of liberated territory. It is the bounden duty of every Zionist Organisation to make still greater efforts worthy of the momentous time through which we are passing."

In acknowledging the letter of thanks sent to the Royal Siamese Government by the local Zionist Association, His Royal Highness, Divanongse Vatsopkar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote to Mr. Kedoorie as follows:—

"I beg to inform you that I have sent instructions to His Siamese Majesty's Legation in London to give publicity of Siam's recognition of Jewish rights as well as to give any suitable support to the aspiration of the Jewish people."

Whist Drive.

A most enjoyable whist drive and social was held in the Library at Lyceum, on Wednesday, 27th November. W. C. A. N. O. O's and men of No. 83 Co. B.G.A., and also members of the Lyceum Detachment of Royal Engineers, were present in force. Refreshments were partaken of at the whist drive interval, also at the finish, through the kindness of the Services Entertainment Fund which was the cause of supply of the necessary dollars, and the untiring energy of those that made the numerous arrangements. A very pleasant and humorous evening was concluded by the presentation by Capt. F. E. L. Willett, B.G.A., of prize, to the winners of the whist drive, namely of those being an underdog. Ladies—1. Mr. Doolley; 2. Mr. Stone; 3. Mr. Fielding. Gentlemen—1. Mr. Wood; 2. Mr. Opl. Bridge; 3. Mr. Jones; 4. Mr. Lateral Prize.—Mr. Payne and Mr. Spaulding.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Few persons outside Serbia have ever heard of the kingdom of Prilip. Yet the town recently taken by the Allies was once the important capital of an important ruler, who styled himself Dominus Riq Slavonicus. Prilip then commanded, as it does now, gateways north and south, east and west, and the ruler was able to hold his own in the declining years of the fourteenth century against the Dominus Imperator of the Slavs. So powerful indeed was the "King" of Prilip that he was permitted to rule conjointly with the "Imperator" and to add his name to proclamations.

No one in Rome has more official dignity than your Carabinieri. He holds himself not lower but even somewhat higher than the soldier. And though khaki makes him look like lesser men, his uniform in Rome and on great occasions is gorgeous. Lately an artist in the Italian capital needed a cooked hat—it is nearly the last cooked hat left in Europe—for a picture, and sought to borrow one. The commandant refused at first. "The military," he said, "may perhaps lend parts of their uniform, but the Carabinieri never." Through personal interest the hat was eventually secured for an hour.

One of the most famous hostels in Britain has just changed hands—the Hanbury Arms, at Oatleam. To-day it is but an ordinary public-house, so far has it fallen from its high estate. But in earlier days it was the gatehouse of the famed city of Oatleam-upon-Uak, the city of Arthur and the Knights of the Table Round. And, appropriately enough, it was in one of the rooms in that very inn that Tennyson wrote much of the "Idylls of the King."

It seems a little strange that Mr. John McCormack, the Irish tenor, should prepare to meet "friend Fritz" as an American citizen and a member of the American army. When he first became acquainted with "friend Fritz" it was in Mascagni's opera of that name, and the occasion was the Irishman's Italian debut at Sions. At present he holds the rank of cook. It is recorded of Mrs. "Albon" that in her later years, to avoid losing her chef, she married him, after which he never cooked another dinner for her!

With the promotion to warrant rank of the Army quartermaster sergeant the wearing of four chevrons on the right forearm has been abolished and a crown is now worn instead. The wearing of four chevrons on each forearm has often led to mistakes being made, and a story is told of a recruit who on observing the four stripes on the left forearm, remarked "You've been in the Army a long time, mate," only to meet with a severe reprimand, for he had, unfortunately, mistaken the regimental quartermaster sergeant for an old soldier with four good conduct badges.

For some fifty years the tall hat has been an object of ridicule with our humorists. The war, it was thought, would cause its disappearance, but it has resisted all attacks. A recent photograph showing a group of Allied statesmen in conversation—Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, and Baron Sonnino—depicted them all wearing this "emblem of Western civilization." Are we ever to be delivered from the tyranny of this ceremonial headgear? Obviously not yet, at any rate. The other day a certain French aristocrat of plebeian sympathies determined to free himself from its domination. Purchasing a cap, he presented himself at a friend's home to which he was always welcome. Received at the door by a butler, he was not allowed to enter. It was held that he was not properly dressed—*pas en tenue convenable*! Furious, he wrote in the visitor's book, "Aphrodisiac de Paris. Wearing a cap." But the following day he returned, wearing an *abaya* (which, incidentally, is a very comfortable hat).

REMEMBER
TEL. NO. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS IN SHANGHAI.

Thanked by Consul-General.

Three hundred and thirty British members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps paraded at H. M. Consulate General recently at the request of the Consul-General (Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G.). The object of the parade was to give the Consul-General an opportunity of thanking the British volunteers for their services, during the past three or four years of the war, in guarding the Consulate.

The volunteers assembled consisted of the staff of the S. V. C., members of the Light House, Artillery Machine Gun Co., Engineer Co., Maritime Co., "A" Co. (British), "B" Co. (British), Shanghai Scottish, Customs and the first Reserves. They had a very smart appearance.

Major Truman, (Commandant of the S. V. C.) was present, accompanied by Capt. L. E. Canning; and the parade was in charge of Major H. W. Plocher.

On the Consul-General's arrival the general salute was given, after which Sir Everard, who was in Consular uniform, inspected each of the units in the order given above. Afterwards the officers of the various units were called together and briefly addressed by the Consul-General.

The proceedings terminated at a quarter past eight with the "march past."

WAR COMFORTS.

City Hall Work Party.

During the month of November the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—147 pairs of pyjamas, 144 shirts, 437 vests, 143 bed jackets, 24 reversible bed jackets, 133 pairs pants, 104 pairs surgical socks, 23 pairs of bandages, 4 dozen eye bandages, 146 handkerchiefs, 119 food covers, 40 tray-cloths, 5 pairs comfort boots, 20 small pads, 6 mops, 49 washers, 21 shrouds, 30 mosquito nets, 13 dozen small pillows, 127 packets bandages, 19 bags swabs, 24 abdominal pads, 36 triangular bandages, 5 vermin shirts and 4 pneumonia jackets.

The Wool Department packed:—186 pairs knee-caps, 138 pairs socks, 36 caps and 53 mittens. These were sent North and were made by the City Hall, the Wesleyan Church, and the U. S. R. O. Work Parties.

The following articles were given to local troops:—66 shirts, 149 vests, 133 pants, 93 handkerchiefs, 25 helmets, 188 pairs socks, 63 mittens, 186 pairs knee-caps and 11 caps, and 2 cases of bandages packed in October were given to the Military Hospital, Bowen Road.

F. LAMBERT.
(for Mrs. N. J. Stubb).

Formerly of Nagasaki.
We regret to report that the death took place on the 16th November of Mr. Edward Lake, an American citizen and the oldest foreign resident of Nagasaki, having first come to that port early in the year 1883, when he joined his brother who arrived at Nagasaki five years earlier and established the prevalent ship chandlery business now known as Messrs. Lake and Co.

U. S. EXPORTS.

Tonnage Still a Controlling Factor.

The U. S. Consul General in Hongkong informs us that an announcement has been made by the War Trade Board of the United States that the signing of the armistice in Europe makes possible considerable relaxation in the exportation of commodities heretofore conserved in the United States for war purposes, but the Board indicates that tonnage continues to be a controlling factor in the situation on account of the need of supplying the large number of American troops in Europe and elsewhere and of carrying commodities for foreign relief and construction. The Board indicates that it is impossible, therefore, to determine at the present time when there will be any increase in tonnage engaged in unregulated trade.

SERVICES APPRECIATED

General Ventris Thanks Military Forces.

On the suspension of the Examination Service for the first time since the outbreak of War, the General Officer Commanding wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the services rendered by the Artillery and the Electric Search Light Engineers, both Regular and Local, during the whole period of the war.

For more than four long years the Searchlights have kept their ceaseless vigil by night supported by the batteries, and it is probably due to their assistance to the Navy, by the faithful performance of this wearisome and monotonous duty that this harbor has been immune from any untoward incident through enemy agency. The Major General is also mindful of the fact that the searchlight members of the Hongkong Defence Corps on every tour have had to perform their ordinary daily avocations of life after scarcely left a night's rest, and to them his thanks are especially due.

Human Hair Trade.

The U. S. Consul General in Hongkong informs us that as an exception to the list of restricted imports the War Board of the United States has authorized the issuance of licenses for the importation of human hair, unbleached, as classified under Paragraph 351 of the Tariff Act of 1913, originating in and coming from China, Hongkong, and Japan, in a total amount not to exceed fifty long tons per month from all three countries.

Major Studd.

The Shanghai Mercury is pleased to learn that Captain A. W. Studd, who is with the Chinese Labour Corps in France, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Black Baboon in Siberia.

Harbin, 24th November.—According to Chinese and Japanese reports, baboon or black disease has made its appearance in Tomsk and other neighbouring areas of Siberia but this cannot be officially confirmed yet.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY 11th December, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large quantity of Silver-ware.

Comprising:—
Vases, photo-frames, powder boxes, tea caddies, cigarette boxes & cases, ornaments etc., etc.

Also

Gold necklaces, watch chains & charms, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, cuff links, jade & pearl ornaments, etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday, the 11th December.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"KASODA."

with cargo ex s/o "WAKEN," having arrived from San Francisco on December 5th, 1918, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on December 28th, at 10 a.m. by the Company's representatives Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods leave the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after December 13th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

NOTICE.

ANOTHER BLOCK OF HOUSES FOR A HOUSING SCHEME.

THE Undersigned, having acquired the whole of the houses in Granville Terrace, Kowloon, are prepared to make arrangements with any person desirous of owning any of these four-roomed houses by purchasing on the instalment system, preference to the given to the present tenants.

J. M. ALVES & CO.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1918.

HAEMORRHOIDS

other wise Piles, are aggravated by constipation. In many cases when the constipation is dispelled by Pinkettes the Piles dry up and disappear.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxative, also cures Biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, foul-smelling breath and skin eruptions. Of chemists or 60 cents a vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechoon Road, Shanghai.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 23 amounted to 68,205 tons and the sales during the period to 57,057 tons.

Stealing Sausages.

Although the Germans are thoroughly haled by most Chinese coolies, the sausage evidently still retains its pride of place in their dinner menus. A coolie saw some fine samples of the succulent sausage reposing in a basket. This sight was too much for him—he took them and he ate them and he will now have seven days in which to digest them. In addition, Mr. Wood thinks a little bird-like cry would be the proper accompaniment.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH

PICNIC

COULOMMIER

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

GORDON'S DRY CIN.

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"CONNOISSEUR'S CHOICE"

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

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Established 1863

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COLLARS

Quality-Style-Value.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-
HAMA *Tamba Maru TUES, 17th
T. 12,510 Dec. at 11 a.m.
*Kamakura M. TUES, 17th
T. 12,410 Dec. at 11 a.m.
*Nikko Maru SUN, 22nd
T. 9,600 Dec. at 11 a.m.
*Kitano Maru SATUR, 18th
T. 15,980 Jan. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE..... *Yoroppa Maru WEDNES, 18th
No. 2, T. 7,000 Dec. at 11 a.m.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singa-
pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said and Marseilles..... *Kaga Maru WED, 18th
T. 12,300 Dec. at 11 a.m.
*Yokohama M. MON, 30th
T. 12,340 Dec. at 11 a.m.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-
boanga, Thursday Is., Town-
sville, Brisbane & Sydney..... *Tango Maru TUES, 31st
T. 12,760 Dec. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe
Yokohama, San Francisco and
Panama Canal..... For date of sailing apply at
the Company's Office.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca
and Colombo..... Tenshin Maru FRIDAY,
T. 8,470 12th Dec.
Toyooka Maru SATURDAY,
T. 15,210 7th Dec.
Yeboshi Maru TUESDAY,
T. 8,600 10th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-
ang and Rangoon.....

*Omitting Shanghai for Moll. *Wireless Telegrams.
HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE via MANILA, SHANGHAI,
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*Fushimi Maru FRI, 20th Dec. at 11 a.m.
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TENYO MARU 22,000 8th Feb.

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or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

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between the hours of 9 a.m. to
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Applicants will be required to
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tion papers.
All persons with certain excep-
tions, who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
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Excellent Saloon accommodation; Amplest Electric Light and
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Nias	Java	in port	12th Dec.	Saigon
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Tjiuwong	Kobe	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	Macassar
Tjiki	Shanghai	21st Dec.	23rd Dec.	Batavia
Tjimanoeck	Shanghai	1st Jan.	4th Jan.	Batavia

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Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES, 17th Dec. at 1 p.m.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
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Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed, 11th Dec. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur, 12th Dec. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur, 12th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Fri, 13th Dec. at d'light.
MANILLA	Loongsang	Fri, 13th Dec. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kawsang	Sat, 14th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILLA	Tuwsang	Fri, 20th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but it presents a monthly
service maintained with vessels by the S.S. "KAWISANG" and "VITA" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The "KAWISANG" has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The S.S. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every
fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and a fully
qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from Hongkong every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and
Borneo Line.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ap-
propriate accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Wuhu and Shanghai.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ments, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
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SHIPPING-NEWS.

New-Chinese Company.

A number of Chinese business-
men abroad propose to establish
a marine transportation company
under the style of the Chinese-
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.,
says "The Manchurian Daily
News" and have arranged to
charter half a dozen steamers for
that purpose from the China
Merchants' Steam Navigation
Co., at the total charterage of
\$151,000 per month.

Japanese Coal.

The Hokkaido Mining and
Railway Company which has
been promoted with a capital of
¥10,000,000 has called up the
payment of a quarter of its capital
with the intention of calling its
first general meeting of share-
holders shortly. The new concern
intends working a coal mine in
the Yubari district, which has
already become famous, besides
laying a railway through the
coal-field.

Chief Engineer at 26.

Amongst the successful can-
didates for first engineer at
Liverpool was Mr. John Law-
rence Tuohy, who obtained his
 coveted certificate recently. Mr.
Tuohy, after serving his ap-
prenticeship at Cammell Lairds,
joined the Holt Line, and re-
mained with that company for
six years up to the present
time. He may be congratulated
upon his rapid advancement, for
he is only in his 26th year.

Cargo Superintendents' Association.

It is understood that recently
there has been formed a Cargo
Superintendents' Association,
with headquarters in London.
The objects of the association
are stated to be the supervision
of employees engaged by cargo
superintendents during the
discharging of cargoes. In the
past men of alien origin have
been employed, and in view of
cases of misconduct that have
recently occurred in a Bristol
Channel port and in an Irish port
by men stated to be of alien
origin employed by cargo super-
intendents, it has been decided
that none but men of undoubted
British origin should be employed,
as aliens of any description hav-
ing free access to the docks and
shipping constituted a serious
danger. The formation of the
Cargo Superintendents' Associa-
tion is a step in the right direction,
as one of the conditions of
membership is that no aliens
shall be employed.

U.S. Shipping Censorship.

The American censorship, so
far as telegrams relative to
shipping are concerned, has
become less rigid, according to a
message received by the Com-
mercial Pacific Cable Co. The
American censor announces the
abolition of special requirements
heretofore applying to merchant
shipping, and ship movement
telegrams addressed to trans-
Atlantic points, or concerning
trans-Atlantic movements, as
well as to all cablegrams con-
cerning neutral vessels. Special
consensorship requirements of
identification of merchant vessel's
use of masters' names, number,
deletion of dates, locations,
proposed movements, etc., will no
longer be enforced. All merchant
shipping cablegrams exchanged
in plain language or authorized
code, will not be treated as a
special class, but will be censored
under the general regulations
applying to regular commercial
messages.

Big Shipping Combine.

A huge extension of foreign
trade is promised San Francisco
and the Pacific Coast through
the formation of a new steamship
merger, according to the San
Francisco manager for the Frank
Waterhouse Co. Under the name
of the International Shipping
Company the following concerns
have merged their ships and
interests:—The Frank Water-
house Company of San Francisco
and Seattle, Iwai & Co., Ltd., of
Kobe; I. Shii of Kobe; Souda
Barnet & Co., Ltd., of Calcutta,
and Messrs. Suzuki & Co. of
Kobe. The merger will control
more than 100 cargo steamers,
representing more than 500,000
deadweight tons. The plans for
new steamers already prepared
indicate that within a few years
the fleet of the organization will
total about 1,000,000 deadweight
tons. The immediate result of
the new project will be that
thousands of tons of merchandise
stored in the warehouses of San
Francisco and other ports will
now be in a position to be
shipped.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE KING IN FRANCE.

Honour for Marshal Foch.

Paris, Nov. 30.
After the banquet at the British Embassy last evening H.M. the King conferred the military Order of Merit on Marshal Foch.

H.M. the King and the Prince have gone to the front amid most enthusiastic scenes.

The Visit Concluded.

Paris, Dec. 1.
H.M. the King at the conclusion of his visit telegraphed to President Poincaré: "The magnificent welcome by Paris will be considered by the United Kingdom and British lands overseas as proof that France appreciates at the true value the effort of my Empire, made in the common cause. I am convinced the ties uniting the two nations will henceforth be indissoluble." President Poincaré replied "France will be as faithful in peace as in war to the Entente Cordiale, which defeated German Imperialism and saved our liberty." He concluded by saying that he hopes to visit England shortly.

DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

Renewal of Hostilities Threatened.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.
According to a Berlin semi-official message: "The British members of the Armistice Commission at Spa have declared that they would hold the German authorities, without regard to internal conditions, responsible for the way in which British prisoners were arriving in the Allied lines, half-starved, ill and insufficiently clad, and the British Government in view of the excitement of public opinion in England would resume hostilities unless matters were remedied. In reply thereto it should be pointed out that everything is being done by Germany to carry out in an orderly manner the repatriation of British and other prisoners and that owing to the measures taken the regular transport of these prisoners is ensured and has already been effected to considerable extent."

ARMISTICE TO BE PROLONGED.

German Delay.

Paris, Dec. 4.
Marshal Foch has ordered the frontier between Alsace-Lorraine and the adjacent territory. The French press observes that owing to the slowness of the Germans to hand over locomotives and wagons it is impossible that work can be completed before December 15th and it is practically certain that the armistice will be prolonged. Consequently the peace negotiations will be delayed. Conversations between the Allies when President Wilson is present will probably begin on December 12. Attention is drawn in the French press to the German Staff plan of preserving a small, but sound army to drag out negotiations in the hope of extorting extensive concessions. The Germans are said to be constituting food stocks in order to ride over the critical months of May and June so that during the final negotiations the Allies will be powerless to put effective pressure on Germany.—Havas.

Prisoners Arrive at Havre.

Paris, Dec. 4.
The first consignment of prisoners of war from Germany to Havre has arrived, there being 11,000 men who are in good condition.—Havas.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

Cash Restitution Commences.

London, Nov. 30.
The weekly report of the Imperial Bank of Germany indicates that Germany has paid the Allies twelve millions sterling in gold under Article Nineteen of the armistice, providing inter-alia for the restitution of the cash and securities taken from the invaded territories and the gold taken by Germany from Russia and Rumania.

Exactions from Russia Returned.

Paris, Dec. 3.
The Germans have begun restitution under the armistice and have already paid the three hundred millions francs in gold exacted from Russia to the Allies, who will retain it till the conclusion of peace. The Germans are daily restoring works of art stolen from France. The value of those already returned is estimated at eighty million sterling.

KAISER'S WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

Statements by Wilhelm that Do Not Tally.

The ex-Kaiser, probably fearing for what will happen to him when he gets into the Allies' hands, is now endeavouring to explain to the world that he had no part or parcel in the events which led up to the war; that he was totally ignorant of what was happening and that the former Imperial Chancellor (Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg) and others of his Ministers were alone to blame. Unfortunately for him, his statements in 1914 are on record and below we put them side by side with his latest declaration. They tell their own tale:—

1914.

In the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914.—"We are inspired by an unflinching determination to keep the place in which God has put us for ourselves and coming generations. My Government, and above all, my Chancellor, sought up to the last moment to avert the last extreme. In self-defence, which has been forced upon us, with a clear conscience and a clean hand, we grasp the sword."

Kaiser's Proclamation on Aug. 6, 1914.—"There has been latent hostility on the east and on the west and beyond the sea: It was borne by us till now, as we were aware of our responsibility and power. . . . The sword must decide. In the midst of peace the enemy surprised us. Therefore to arms! Never has Germany been subdued, when it was united. Forward with God. Who will be with us as He was with our ancestors!"

1918.

Conversation with Professor Wegener five days before the Kaiser's flight to Holland.—Wilhelm asserted that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow were solely responsible for Germany's policy in the last weeks before the war. They sent him to Norway against his will. Bethmann-Hollweg told him that if he remained in Germany it would mean a war for which the world would make the Kaiser responsible. He received no reports from his Ministers throughout his stay in Norway and only learned what was happening in the world from Norwegian papers. When he then learned that the British Fleet had called he returned of his own accord and the British nearly caught him. The Kaiser concluded by lengthily reiterating that Russia was responsible for the war and asserting that Russian troops were across the frontier before war was declared.

NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR.

Why Mr. Davis Goes to London.

Writing in the New York Evening Post, Mr. Arthur D. Howden Smith says:—The principal comment heard regarding President Wilson's appointment of John W. Davis, of West Virginia, as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's Palace is: "Why?" This is not said in any critical sense. It merely reflects the natural bewilderment of the average citizen over the designation to the most important diplomatic post in the control of the State Department of a man who had never had any previous diplomatic experience, and who had never been reckoned with as a likely candidate for the place. The general expectation had been that the President would select to succeed Dr. Page a man of international reputation, whose name would mean as much to the British people as it did to Americans. One may say, without fear of contradiction, however, that the leader-writers of the London newspapers, as well as the man in the street, had to look up Mr. Davis in "Who's Who" before they had any idea of his identity or his past.

What they found was all to his credit, but it shed no light on the reasons governing the President's choice. They found that Mr. Davis was then Solicitor-General of the United States, an office next in importance to the Legal Department to that of Attorney-General. They found that he had twice been elected to Congress, in 1911 and 1913. They found that prior to this he had played an important part in State politics in West Virginia and in national political affairs—in fact, that he was one of that army of progressive young Democrats who contributed so largely to the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912. They must have observed, too, the testimony to his legal learning implied by the list of degrees he had won—A.B., Washington and Lee University, 1892; LL.B., 1895, and LL.D., 1915—and also by the fact that for two years he had been assistant professor of law at his alma mater.

If any cared to investigate further they would have discovered by personal research in Washington that Mr. Davis had made a remarkable reputation in legal circles since his appointment as Solicitor-General in 1913. He is regarded as one of the most important "funds" of the Wilson Administration, and several years ago was viewed by his superiors as marked for an early rise. The Justices of the Supreme Court, before whom he has appeared in most of the important cases in which the Government participated, have regarded him as the ablest Solicitor-General recent time. Indeed, in Washington he is spoken of as one of the ablest lawyers in the country to-day. He has a peculiar gift for cogent, close-reasoned briefs and speeches, and more important still, for brevity. Attorney-General Gregory has leaned upon him more than any other subordinate. Not the least surprising feature of Mr. Davis's new appointment is that Mr. Gregory should have consented to let him go. The Attorney-General resisted several previous attempts to deprive him of Mr. Davis.

But all these facts, flattering as they are to Mr. Davis, do not give any valid reason for his appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain. To discover that reason one must go beyond Mr. Davis's record and analyse the situation abroad. The plain truth is that Mr. Davis was selected for the same reason that Lord Reading was selected by the British Government to become High Commissioner and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the United States—because in times like these Ambassadors should first of all be business men, men of affairs, fitted by training and intellect to cope with the gigantic problems of financial, commercial, and trade adjustment and rivalry constantly arising between the several Allied nations. Mr. Davis could never be Ambassador at London in ordinary times. He has not the personal means. Nor, in all probability, would the purely

ornamental character of the post appeal to him. He likes hard work and opportunities to push himself forward.

It may be said in this connection that it is not the intention of the Administration to keep Mr. Davis in London after the war and the problems arising from its termination are solved. He is going to England, not as a speech-maker, not to be a social arbiter, but strictly as a business man to serve the interests of the United States at a time when they are most taxing. It may well be, so far as that goes, that the appointment of men like Lord Reading and John W. Davis in the long run will revolutionise the theories of diplomatic fitness hitherto prevailing. Many statesmen to-day incline to believe that hereafter Ambassadors should be less of diplomats and more of commercial representatives, that the handling of diplomatic negotiations should be entrusted to the direct supervision of the several State Departments and to special envoys charged with the conclusion of definite matters.

Strangely enough, Mr. Davis was a last minute selection, but the announcement of his choice was greeted with satisfaction by all the leaders of the Administration. The President had a list of several well-known men from whom he was contemplating the selection of a new Ambassador, when one of Secretary Lansing's assistants put forward the name of Mr. Davis. Nobody had thought of Mr. Davis up to that time, but Mr. Lansing himself greeted the suggestion with joy. Mr. Gregory, after some stiff arguing, came around to accept the point of view that he had no right to oppose the use of his subordinate to better purpose in the cause of the national welfare. The President pushed aside his list as soon as the name was presented to him.

"The very man," everybody said. This agreement was so unanimous and so unpremeditated that it was amusing, and it may be well to quote the detailed reasons which have been given for the choice by one of his friends:

"Davis," he said, "is a man of great personal charm. He has never had diplomatic training—at least, he is just now on his first diplomatic mission to the conference on prisoners of war at Bern. But he has instinctively the diplomatic touch. He is as once cordial, sympathetic, and courteous in manner. He is an exceedingly effective after-dinner speaker. So much for his personality. In business matters he is one of the keenest men we have. He has a thorough knowledge of organisation on a huge scale, thanks to his experience as Solicitor-General. He is quick-witted, patient, and expert at solving difficult problems."

"What better man could we select at the present time? The major questions arising between this country and the British Government are those dealing with shipping, war trade, food, and so forth—questions of a man of Davis's training, for the time being, at any rate. Of course, we can send a man over who will have a big front and do whatever he is told from Washington, but that will throw an additional heavy load on existing Government agencies and slow up the work of winning the war. On the other hand, with Davis in London we shall be able to go ahead, confident that he will expedite matters as rapidly as possible. We can rely on his judgment and decisions. I am sure the British Government already appreciates the reasons governing his selection, and the British people soon will—wholly aside from the fact that Mr. Davis will prove an Ambassador that Americans may be proud of and can be relied upon to work his way into the hearts of the British."

Mr. Davis was as much surprised as anybody else when he received news of his appointment. His ambitions always had lain in the direction of the Supreme Court. He had been several days at sea on his way to Europe to attend the Brest conference, when the wireless brought him word of the President's decision. Needless to say, he was very much pleased, and will take up his appointment as soon as he has discharged the duties of his present mission and returned to

THE FUTURE OF CRICKET.

By Capt. P.F. Warner.

A pessimist has suggested that English cricket is on the point of death. If that were so, I should feel despondent about England, for the game is a portion of her very heart, and its imperial sway links Britons together in whatever part of the world they have their abiding place. It has been said that baseball will supplant cricket. Baseball is a fine game for the great American people, but it is their game and not ours, and any attempt to thrust it down the throats of those who stand by their own national game can only have the effect of strengthening cricket.

I should never dream of abusing baseball; but I venture to suggest that our public have not the temperament to appreciate a sport in which the onlookers barrack players to put them off their game, however good natured the chivvying may be.

In the public schools cricket is going stronger than ever, and the young men of to-day are as good men on the field as their fathers were. It is a fact that the Army is very keen on cricket. At the beginning the authorities were not at all enthusiastic about the game, but they speedily discovered that there was no better form of sport for keeping men sound in spirit and fit in body. At the front and in the training camps here in England tens of thousands of our boys played cricket for the first time, and they revelled in it. When they come back again they will want to keep the game. It will be to the interests of large employers of labour to see that playing fields are allotted to the cricketer soldiers.

I do not anticipate any great revolution in the future in the game as it is played but it is possible that two-day matches will take the place of three-day matches. Cricket has gained a good deal of time by the Daylight Saving Act. The Ministry of Health should be a great institution, and I would like to see an outcome from it in the way of a Ministry of Sport, for there can be no real health without sport. This has been recognised by the Cadets Corps of the R.A.F., each of which has a sports officer, who has to take his work very seriously indeed.

I am rather on the shelf now as a cricketer, but, without feeling swollen headed about the matter, I should dearly love to be England's first Minister of Sport. I would not confine the labours of the Ministry to cricket. Rugby and Soccer would have their big share in the winter months, and there would be baseball, hockey, athletics, and so on.

The University Court.

It is notified that Mr. Eu Tong Sen has been appointed by the Court of the University to be a Life Member of the Court.

Avoid Egypt!

It is notified by the Colonial Secretariat that information has been received that hotel accommodation in Egypt is extremely scarce and prices are very high. Passengers for the United Kingdom should take passages in vessels which do not involve transshipment in Egypt.

Washington for final conference with the President and Mr. Lansing.

It might as well be said frankly that Mr. Davis is not going to make any effort to keep up the reputation for social brilliancy and lavishment of display which has been created by previous Ambassadors. To that extent he will prove a disappointment to a certain class of American and English society. But in these days in London it is not considered the thing to entertain elaborately, and so Mr. Davis's schedule of hard work and untentation will not seem strange to the foreigners with whom he has to deal. These conditions may be expected to continue for some time after the war. The British people with their terrible sacrifices to achieve victory fresh in mind, will be in no mood for an immediate return to the light frivolities of society which prevailed prior to 1914.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$735

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$335
North China b. 118
Unions n. \$950
Yangtzes n. \$210
Far Easters n. 26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. 158
H. K. Fires b. \$340

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$87 s. 89 ss. 89
Steamboats b. 22
Indos (Pref.) b. 330
Indos (Def.) b. 156
Shells b. 137/6
Ferries b. 33 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. 91
Malabons b. 37

MINING.

Kailans b. 47/-
Langkats b. 1 1/2 ss. 18/1 1/2
Raubas b. 33 1/2
Tronohs b. 35/-
Urals b. 35/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. 102 ss. 104
Kowloon Docks s. 159
Shai Docks b. 154
N. Engineerings ss. 23

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. 100
M. K. Hotels n. 90
Land Invest. b. 93
H. Phreys Est. ss. 7 1/2
K'loon Lands b. 33
West Points n. 72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewee n. 200
Kung Yiks b. 144
Lau Kung Mows n. 127
Orientals n. 60
S'hai Cottons n. 138
Yangtzepeeps b. 7 1/2 ss. 7 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. 2 1/2 ss. 2 1/2
Borneos n. 14 1/2
Coca Light & P.s. b. 6 1/2
Providents b. 8 1/2
Dairy Farms b. 26 ss. 26 1/2
M. K. Electric b. 44
Masco Electric n. 35 1/2
Kopes b. 55
Trams, Low Level b. 7 1/2 ss. 7 1/2
Trams, Peak, old b. 4 1/2
Trams, Peak, new b. 2 1/2
Launeries b. 18
Steel Foundries n. 12 1/2
U. Waterboats n. 12 1/2
Watsons b. 12 1/2
Wm. Powells b. 12 1/2
Wiseman's b. 19

Hongkong, 7th December, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Government Notification.
The Military Government has circulated telegrams to the South-Western Provinces to the effect that all the officials of justice will be appointed and dismissed by the Military Government.

The Armistice.
Chan Kwong-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the Canton troops at Fokien, has reported to Canton that he has observed the order for the cessation of hostilities, and has ordered his troops to cease the attack upon Fokien, pending further instructions.

The Stamp Duty.
The Administrative Council of the Military Government has decided to take over the stamp duty revenues of the whole of Kwangtung Province from the Financial Department at Canton, and has notified the Department accordingly. The stamp duty revenue of Kwangtung, which was under the direct control of the Central Government, has been retained by the Financial Department since the beginning of the autonomy of the Province.

More Exactions.
The citizens of over forty villages in the Chao An district, Chaochow, have reported to the Authority that the Commander of the Yunnanese troops, now stationed at Chaochow, and the soldiers, are exacting officials to the villages to force the people to contribute to the troops under various names.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Military Governors Quiet.

Shanghai, Dec. 6.
All the Military Governors in Peking are now keeping quiet. They are, however, gathering military funds from the Ministry of Finance before leaving Peking. Arising out of the Tientsin Tramway incident, Chew Fook has telegraphed to Peking recommending that Yang Yik should be reinstated as Police Superintendent of Tientsin. Kung Sun-jern assumed the office of Civil Governor of Anhui on the 3rd inst.

New Road.
Tenders are being invited for the construction of the first section of the road connecting the hills in Wonegichong and Tai Hang Valleys.

Expensive Caps.
The price of children's caps nowadays has gone up. They cost three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day. At any rate that is the price a youthful Chinese had to pay when he admitted acquiring a child's cap by snatching it off his head, before Mr. Wood, morning.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—Second Sunday in Advent, 8th December, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Service: Merbecke. Hymns: 558, 47, 223, 318, 551. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Hayes. Psalms: Purcell, Purcell. Te Deum: Russell. Jones, Pye. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 48, 46. God save the King. N.B.—Psalm 38, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, in unison. Psalm 39, verses 3, 4, 9, 13, 15 in unison. Hymn 46, verses 1, 3, 6 in unison. Hymn 46, verses 1, 3, 5 in unison. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Goss, Goss. Middle Voluntary: Offertoire: Salome. Magnificat: Groch (2nd morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Anthem: Judge Thou our Cause.—E. German. Hymns: 53, 51. N.B.—Psalm 41, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13 in unison. Psalm 42, verses 1, 6, 9, 15 in unison. Hymn 53, verses 1, 4 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—2nd Sunday in Advent, 8th December, 1918. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: 38 Tiple, Chant 79, 34 Barnby Chant 74. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Haverall Chant 72. Hymns: 346, 428, 80 (Tune 222 A. & M.) 579. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 41 Nares Chant 79, 42 Foster Chant 80, 43 Wesley Chant 169. W. A. Magnificat: Goss Chant 10. Nunc Dimittis: Farrant Chant 103. Hymns: 24, 71 (Tune 587), 558, 19. God save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services Dec. 8th, Morning 11. Hymns: 347, 605, 207, 147. Paraphrase: 58, Subject: The God of Night and Tenderness. Evening 6. Hymns: 243, 608, 129, 133. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday 8th December, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. A. D. Stewart. Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Service 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Stanley.—Low Mass at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. St. Paul's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

EUROPE.

A Vision of the Future.

It was the mistake of the old Greeks, as of the French and English theorists in the eighteenth century, to suppose that man is guided by reason. As a matter of fact, reason has little influence on conduct of opinion. It stands like a cold and bloodless neutral, crying in vain among the contending hosts of emotions, passions, associations, memories, habits, and tastes which drive the soul to action. Still less does reason guide a crowd or a people. In public speaking an appeal to reason falls flat as a dose of ditch-water. You appeal to passion, prejudice, sentiment, or any popular lie, and "prolonged obeying" ensues. Such appeal is the secret of eloquence; it is the motor-power of the orator's mechanism. Driven by passion, and buoyed up by platitudes, he will remain at his lofty level. But a hint at reason tumbles him down.

So it is useless to expect nations to follow the dictates of reason or equity. Prejudice, greed, hatred, self-conceit, and similar unreasoning motives will remain the chief incentives to policy. Still, there are points upon which the unreasoning motive, having already determined upon their course, will turn to reason for support, and will receive it. The principle of nationality, for instance, will be in the future more passionately advocated; and reason, knowing that attempts to subjugate nationality have been the main causes of recent European wars, will support its claim, in the belief that only force can secure it, if it can be secured at all. The task will be difficult, for in many cases, nationalities will have to be sorted out, frontiers rearranged, and plans of self-government or federation devised. It is always hard for an ancient and powerful Empire to abandon its "rights" over subject races. It is the harder when the dominant power can protect its amiable intentions, and point to its beneficial public works.

So the task will be difficult, the frontiers hard to draw, and any system of self-governing federations open to much dispute. But unless this task can be accomplished—unless the great Empires at last perceive the wisdom of a British Prime Minister's great saying that "self-government is better than good government"—I see no hope of ending the perpetual intrigues, conspiracies, rebellions, and persecutions supplying the ferment out of which wars arise. War is certain to recur so long as the sense of nationality is thwarted, and the natural activities of a race are either suppressed, or guided with ceaseless solicitude, like the steps of epileptic children or the propensities of wild beasts in confinement.

Let us assume self-government established within frontiers coinciding fairly well with nationality. It seems possible as well as reasonable that international animosities will then be mitigated, especially if the birthrate continues to decline; as is likely, and the clamour for expansion dies down.

International hatred, to be sure, is a terrific and persistent passion. For thirty or forty generations the English and French hated each other almost without interval. Early last century, Nelson wrote that the very name of Frenchman made his blood boil. In my own boyhood moral and physical contempt for the French was our only lesson in Continental affairs. Less than twenty years ago, the *Daily Mail*, which utters the voice of the common man, spoke of rolling

France in mud and blood. Yet a few years have transformed the hatred or contempt of centuries into love and admiration for a tough and honourable Ally.

Dangers similar to a perpetual animosity threaten the internal state of every country. No matter on what terms peace is made, an immense clamour for naval and military "preparedness" will at once arise. The advocates of permanent conscription and armaments will cry aloud in every land, and the imitation which is the sincerest flattery may prove that German militarism has subjugated the world. To recover her freedom from this subjugation will be England's greatest struggle after the War.

The idea of an International League of Peace is not new, though it will always be connected with President Wilson's name. The difficulties in the way of making it effective are obvious. I used to think them insurmountable. The League intended to guarantee peace might easily overthrow peace. Its armaments might be used for bullying and against upon smaller nations not strong enough either to join or oppose it. All manner of jealousies and disagreements might arise between its powerful members. The guardians of race might be faced with the familiar question: "See quis custodiet ipse custodes?" ("But who will guard the guardians?") Yet at present one must regard such a League as the best hope for the world. When I was at the last Hague Conference, I felt the whole thing was a sham. The delegates from the Great Powers had come resolved, not to discover a broad basis of agreement, but to see how little they could yield with decency. The amiable resolutions had no guarantee, no "sanction" behind them. I realized at the time that they were nothing but scraps of paper (ill-omened phrase!) to be torn up at convenience. And so it has proved. In the present War, every ordinance of international law, whether dating from the League or earlier, has gone for nothing. International law, having nothing but words behind it, is no more regarded than a gibbering ghost. If the civilized nations could combine in a union of forces pledged to forestall or avenge the breach of any international guarantee, treaty, or law, such a combination might take the place of the rickety old Balance of Power, which a touch may at any moment upset. One knows the obstacles and even the dangers. But unless some such agreement is concluded, I foresee no end to homicidal mania, and no hope of general happiness for more than ten years at a time. I admit that the only ultimate hope is a change of heart, but such changes move deadly slow. The Christian teaching has been accepted by all Europe for more than a thousand years; but it has little influence upon private life, and none at all between nations.

The War has done us one good service. It has proved that the English people are not "decadent." The decadence expressed in irresolute purpose, overstrained emotions, and melancholic views, never extended its iridescent corruption beyond a small circle of the wealthy unemployed or intellectually weary. The daily toil of farming or spinning, the daily perils of mining or iron-work, had kept the people tough, and "life in the first intention" had left their spirits open to great and simple ideas. The New Armies are proof of unexhausted vitality, and that vitality will resist the threatened encroachments of would-be enslavers at home as vigorously as it resists the enemy now. It will insist, as we hope, upon equal opportunity for all ranks and classes, both at school and in active life. It will sweep away the restrictions to which the ruling classes

WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

Queen Mary's Glowing Tribute.

The following telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is forwarded by the Hon. Colonial Secretary for publication:—

Message from Her Majesty the Queen to the Women of the Empire.—"A few months ago at the height of our anxiety and strain I sent a message in the name of the women of our lands to our men fighting for us across the sea. Now in an hour of thankfulness and hope I should like to give a message to the women of the Empire.

"During the war they have been given the high privilege of service, they have risen to the great opportunity, and have proved their courage, steadfastness and ability. I have been allowed to watch and appreciate their work in many parts of the country and my heart is full of admiration and gratitude for what I have seen.

"I earnestly trust that though the thrill and glamour of war are over the spirit of self-sacrifice and helpfulness which it has kindled will not wane in the coming days. A new era is dawning upon the world bringing with it many difficulties, fresh responsibilities, and serious problems to be faced.

"Parliament has secured for the whole country greater opportunities of more thorough and varied education but it will depend upon the parents whether these opportunities are used to the full. We all rejoice that plans are afoot for bringing to an end the existence of such bad and crowded housing as makes home life almost impossible.

"To-day more than ever the Empire needs her daughters, for, in the larger world of public and industrial work, women are daily taking a more important place.

"As we have been united in all our work whether of head or hands in a real sisterhood of suffering and service during the war let us go on working together with the same unity of purpose for the reequipment and reconstruction of our country."

MARY R.

look to keep themselves in comfort and in command. Personally I hope it will sweep away all medieval trumpery, including all hereditary titles whatever. And in this beneficent clearance, I believe, all Europe would follow our example soon.

To summarise: Draw frontiers according to nationality and the kindred races for mutual support, and create a true Concert of Europe, America, and other civilized nations for the maintenance of international law, and the discussion of difficulties as they arise; open every door for intercourse and trade without restriction by land and sea; admit every class in every State to equal opportunity, without consideration of birth or money; give all men and all women a definite and equal share in self-government; that, I believe, we shall behold an active and happy human race, full of intelligence, delighting in knowledge, honourable labour and the enjoyment of life. For what do all the stars of the firmament profit us, or all the splendours of nature, or all the wonders of birth and the labour of existence, unless men and women as a whole are free to exercise their vital powers along the lines of excellence, in a life affording full scope for their development? That was the old Greek definition of happiness, and I know no better.—By Henry W. Newinson in the *New East*.

SWEDEN.

A Trade Rival of Germany.

A thorough revision of feeling has taken place in the attitude of Sweden towards her powerful and unscrupulous neighbour to the South, says an American journal. And that she at last realizes the advantage and the desirability of reaching out her hand for a hearty clasp of understanding with America is the opinion of Captain Sten Dehlgren, general manager of *Dagens Nyheter* (The Daily News), Stockholm, and Dr. Anton Karlgren, its managing editor, who have recently visited England. It is vital for Sweden, they maintain, to consider more closely her future relations with the United States, on which country she so largely depends for raw material for her industries. The century-old fear of Russia which induced her now, evaporating pro-Germanism, as well as manifold political problems at home, prevented a clear popular insight into the rationale of America's entry into the war and of the Allied cause in general.

Before the recent commercial agreement between the Entente and the present pro-Ally government at Stockholm there was imminent a compulsory approach to Germany as the one possible, though rather doubtful, source of badly needed supplies, especially of foodstuffs. But the Entente, not willing to allow Sweden to ally herself perforce with the Teutons, granted the hitherto disapproved passage of iron ore to Germany, which Germany insisted upon as the primary condition for the safe-conduct of the ships carrying supplies to Sweden. The Swedes, of late certainly distrustful of Germany's policies toward small nations, feel that the agreement draws them into closer sympathy with the Entente, and in fact welcome it as a step in the direction of universal prosperity, brought about, so far as possible, by an eventual Swedish, rather than German, middlemanship between the Anglo-Saxon and the Russian countries.

Parts of the harbours of Gothenburg and Malmö have recently been constituted free ports, and a third—the fourth in Scandinavia, Copenhagen having been a free port for some time—is nearing completion at Stockholm. A railroad ferry service is planned between Gothenburg and, presumably, Queensferry, south of Edinburgh. The desire for future trade competition with Germany is also evident on the contemplated construction by the government (which owns the railways) of a new trunk line connecting the old Gothenburg-Stockholm rail communications with the town of Kapsellkar, west of the Åland Islands. Ferry service will be included between Kapsellkar and the Finnish town of Hangö, directly opposite.

Then the transfer of goods to northern Russia will be greatly facilitated, for, the channels via Denmark are in places too shallow to admit into the Baltic Russian ships of considerable displacement; and then transportation via Sweden and Finland will mean far greater dispatch, and the ferry system will make possible the journey of railway cars between Sweden and England.

Furthermore, the Swedish selection is well aware of the eager post-bellum market in Russia for certain goods of Swedish manufacture. Sweden possesses, for example, all the water-power and ore necessary for the extensive manufacture of modern farming implements, the introduction of which is going to revolutionize agriculture in Russia, and, in a conversation with Captain Dehlgren, Henry Ford of Detroit mentioned a

project of building a great tractor factory somewhere in Sweden, to supply Russia and other European trade with tractor machinery—at far less cost than American manufacture and transatlantic shipment involve.

Sweden's prospects are brighter than for many a day. She may well be content with her choice of a benevolent attitude toward the Entente, for both German domination and mistrust on the part of the western powers would be hard to remove in coming years, irrespective of the war's outcome. Their countrymen see more fully than before, assert the two journalists, the genuine interest of the Allies in the welfare of small states. The contrast between Germany's past and present methods of drastic subjugation, and America's lofty democratic ideals, and England's liberal ways toward her subject peoples, is now quite evident to the Swedish public. Hand in hand with aversion for Germany's conduct in this war has gone the enactment of strict laws against the smuggling of goods across the Baltic. And the party in control of the government—the radical element—is in full sympathy with the Allied cause and American aims.

Germany, however, is not looking blandly on while Sweden plans to become a commercial rival. To oppose the transportation enterprise pictured by the journalists above mentioned, Germany is already getting under way a "P. Express" line into northern Russia via Helsingfors, Finland. Inasmuch as that country has virtually become a German vassal state, it is evident that her close connection by rail with the Baltic Provinces now suffering Prussianization is highly desirable in Pan-German eyes for general reasons. The whole trip from Berlin to Reval and then by boat to Helsingfors is scheduled to take around thirty hours. However, a railroad ferry between Reval and Helsingfors is at present unthinkable since the Finnish tracks have the same wide gauge as the Russian. It is the same wide gauge of the Swedish tracks that would make the Kapsellkar-Hangö ferry service immediately possible. The Finns, however, propose to accommodate the German trains by narrowing the old tracks involved and building new ones. Incidentally, two new steamship lines have been opened for Reval to Stockholm. However, the Swedes are maintaining a traffic of four boats a week between Stockholm and Petrograd.

But Swedish international railway projects are not confined to the Baltic and North Sea regions. Years ago Norway conceded to Sweden the use of the port of Narvik, due east of the Lofoten Islands, as a rail terminus for her importations of ore from Spitzbergen. Up to the present the Swedish coal mines there have procured so great a yield of excellent coal that Sweden feels herself largely independent of Germany in the matter of fuel. But Narvik is hundreds of miles out of the way; and there is considerable discussion in the Swedish press relative to negotiations for another Arctic railroad concession, with a terminus at Besskop, slightly to the south of Hammerfest.

Votes for Wives only. At Finsbury recently three men claimed to be put on the Parliamentary Register as occupiers of business premises in St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell. It was explained that they only paid £26 per annum, and that was not enough to give each of them a Parliamentary vote. The Town Clerk declined to omit one that the two others might be qualified. It was decided that their wives should be put on the Parliamentary Register, but the men themselves only on the Local Government Register.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The United States of Scandinavia?

The naval critic of *Stockholms Dagblad* in a recent noteworthy article the chief question of foreign policy that confronts the Swedish nation. This is, closer military as well as political, economic union of the Scandinavian countries.

The course that events have taken in Russia has by no means improved the military status of Sweden. The old Baltic balance has been destroyed. The withdrawal of the Russian navy from the war puts the Swedish navy entirely at the mercy of Germany in case of a hypothetical conflict between the nations.

The critic thinks that the lands to the east of the Baltic will in any event remain generally under German tyranny, economic and military. Germany's position in that sea is fully comparable, he says, to that of Sweden in her day of power. The greater part of the Baltic coast was then in Swedish possession; almost every valuable estuary along the coastlines of Finland, the Baltic provinces, and present-day Prussia was in her control. So also were the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, and consequently Heligoland Bight. Bremen and Lübeck were then Swedish towns. In fact, every strategic locality in those regions was in Swedish hands.

But Sweden did not know how to utilize her opportunities. These numerous possessions were held mainly for defensive reasons, although some customs duties were imposed upon the subject populations. As for economic exploitation of those regions, which, together with a great merchant fleet, would have flooded Sweden with wealth, it did not enter into her calculations. She missed her chance of becoming the Venetian state of the North. And "when in consequence her outer strength of position did not correspond to inner economic stability, it was only a question of time when her people would be forced to recede into its indigent isolation."

"It is to be taken for granted" (he continues) "that Germany will not commit the same mistake. . . . German industries will avail themselves of the vast market regions before them, German bottoms will convey most of the East European traffic. . . . the wounds made by the war will hereby more rapidly heal, and the economic and military position of the country be more thoroughly strengthened. But increased power is almost inevitably accompanied by a struggle for further expansion, and this may for many reasons direct itself against the Scandinavian countries. . . . Denmark's inclusion within the German sphere of interest would mean the final consolidation of German Baltic rule, and definitely shut out all competitors from that water. From the extended Norwegian Atlantic coast Germany would own direct access to the open sea. A military threat could be exercised from there against England; and it would then be impossible for England to cut off Germany from the world, as on account of her favourable position she has been able to do, much to Germany's discomfort."

The Scandinavian countries should strive with all the means at their disposal to keep out of the German net. "For we can assure ourselves that the acts of the mightier state against the lesser would not be dictated out of any consideration for the interests of the latter." The writer goes on to say that the actual crushing of German power would bring about a guardianship of the small nations by the victorious Allied

EDITH CAVELL.

The "Spy" Theory Exploded.

It was as "the Spy Cavell" that the Germans always referred to the woman victim of their cold-blooded tyranny in Belgium, writes Brand Whitlock in *Harvard Body's*. "But Miss Cavell was not charged with spying; she was not convicted or sentenced to death for spying. There was no evidence and no claim that she had been a spy. She was charged with having violated that paragraph of the German Military Penal Code which punished with death those who 'conducted troops to the enemy,' and it was on this charge that she was convicted."

"But as a matter of fact and as a matter of law, even this charge did not apply and was not sustained. Miss Cavell had not conducted any troops to the enemy; she had sided, in various charitable and humane ways, soldiers in individual cases, and boys who had as yet performed no military service and never worn a uniform, to escape out of Belgium and to cross the frontier into Holland where, as a neutral country, the soldiers would be, or should be, interned until the end of the war, and the young men have the status of prisoners of any other nation. There was indeed no proof that any of these soldiers or these Belgian boys had joined the enemy, singly or as 'troops,' except, it is said, in the case of one lad who wrote and mailed a postal card to thank Miss Cavell for the aid she had rendered him, and saying he had got to England and joined the English army. This card, it was said, was found by the German secret police and proved one of the clues that led to Miss Cavell's arrest."

"But even so, there men were not conducted by Miss Cavell either to the enemy or even to the Dutch frontier; the charge was, and she did not deny it, that she had given them asylum and had sided them either by gifts of money or food and clothes, or hospitality and care when they were sick."

It is by the victorious Allied powers which would be quite as distasteful as Teutonic reprisals. He it noted that *Stockholms Dagblad* is an organ of the Conservative party; hence those fears.

The means to be used against any such eventualities, he goes on, "lie unquestionably in a close combination of the Scandinavian peoples, and we can greet with great rejoicing the beginning of such a combination that has taken place under the pressure of the world war. Taken separately, the three states are of relatively slight importance. Together, they form . . . a powerful factor not to be slightly regarded, whose interests require full respect in the councils of the nation."

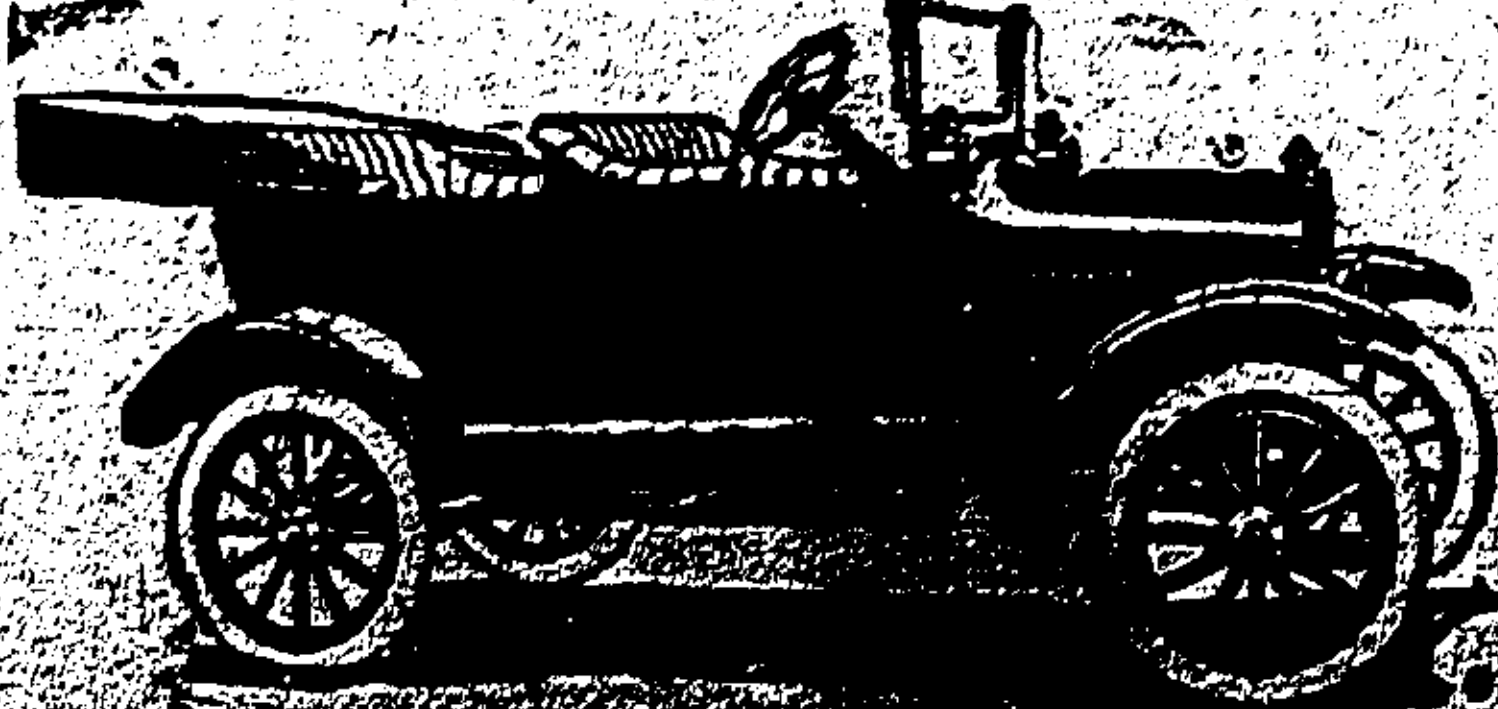
After discussing the efficiency of the Scandinavian coalition from the military standpoint, he adds: "In order that such a coalition may attain to its full strength, it ought preferably to assume the form of a solid political unity; but the time is hardly ripe for that just yet. . . . The thought perhaps has no great appeal to many people, but the individual will doubtless even in this case head his will to the general good. An essential for closer combination is also the counteracting of our attraction toward different poles, which only too often has characterized the policies of us Scandinavians. A mutual pole should be established within our own joint territory, whereby our attention gradually won'd become directly towards a common goal—namely, a unanimous concern for the interests of the three separate peoples."



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The Ford is essentially a strong, light car, being built of Vanadium steel, the lightest and strongest steel made. Weight is the most expensive thing in a motor car. Every additional pound increases the demand on the motor, makes necessary more gasoline and oil, and results in greater wear on tyres.

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WHY WORRY?



"WHY worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Hunns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged, at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair. The War Bond Drawing is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE



HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Store

POST OFFICE.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe (via Mesopotamia)—Per KWAI-SAN, 9th Dec.
U.S.A. via Manila—Per FUSHIMI M., 9th Dec.
U.S.A. via Manila—Per SHINYO M., 11th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, 10th December.
Shanghai & North China—Per SINGAN, 10th Dec., 11 a.m.
THURSDAY, 12th December.
Sundakan—Per MAUSANG, 12th Dec., 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING, 12th Dec., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th December.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—Per HAI-FOONG, 13th Dec., 1 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per LOONGBAO, 13th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th December.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, Africa, India via Dharmatoka—Per Embury, 14th Dec., 5 p.m.
Sundakan—Per DUNERA, 14th Dec., 5 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 13th Dec., at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 6d. 12h. 23m.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai, and slightly over N. Japan and in the vicinity of Hongkong; it has increased slightly elsewhere. There is a cyclone forming over N. China yesterday has moved eastward to S. Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st 101.47 inches against an average of 82.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh, The sea between H.K. and Formosa as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Luzon	as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	as No. 1.

G. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 6, 1918.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.03	30.07	30.04
Temperature	70	68	0
Humidity	65	65	81
Wind Direction	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Force	4	3	3
Number	0	0	0
State of sky	000	000	000

H.K. Observatory, Dec. 6, 1918.
G. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 10th December, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 825 picus Groundnuts (in fine condition). For samples and inspection, apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 10th December, 1918, commencing at 5.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Wanchai, The Gael-class Yacht, "Beatrice".

Fitted with Cable Motor and sails, anchor, etc., etc. On view: Now. Terms: As usual. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Collection of Valuable Chinese Curios, comprising:

5-colour, blue & white vases, plates & bowls from the Kanghi, Kienlung & Tzowkwang, periods. Also Genuine Sung Celadon vase, Kangxi 5-colour vase (very fine), Imperial Kienlung ware, Yungching Porcelain Pictures. On view from Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Catalogues on application. Terms: Cash on delivery.

NOTICES.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL will hold

Their 35th Annual, "Al Fresco Fete" in the Compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on SUNDAY—8TH DECEMBER, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. Admission \$1.

Each ticket of admission is entitled to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only. Tickets can be had from MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH.

In the afternoon from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea & Cakes will be served—Admission Free.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL.

CITY HALL, FRIDAY, December 13th, 1918, 9 p.m.

Tickets:—Member of Police Reserve... \$3. Non-Members... \$5. Ladies Free.

Tickets may be obtained by or through members of the Police Reserve only. Applications must be made in person to the invitation Committee at Headquarters Club on and after TUESDAY, December 3rd, between the hours of 5.0 and 6.0 p.m. Applications by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest on TUESDAY, December 10th, at an earlier date if necessary.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

MASSAGE HALL.

4 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (DUBBEL STREET). MR. T. TAKAYE. MRS. MORITA. CERTIFICATED MASSEURS. Japanese & Chinese. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

There are some tales that above others have a universal appeal to the young. One of the first to arise in the minds of children and those who follow them is "Jack and the Beanstalk," and this Mr. Fox has chosen for the first of his "Pictures for the Kiddies." But, to carry out the best conception of the plan, to give the children all to which they are entitled, the floodgates had to be opened. A diminutive city was built for them and a great castle for the giant. Thirteen Hundred Children were involved in the cast. Of course there is a beautiful princess and Jack, both of the size that fit into the traditional conception of their size and age. The royal court and the army are all made up of very little folk, and only the giant, who is a giant in fact, and a few parents are grown people.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

DECEMBER, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
PEARL WHITE

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

EPISODES 9 and 10

AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 15.

AND
"A ONE NIGHT STAND."
ETC., ETC.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

CANTON CLUB THEATRE.

SHAMEEN.

TUESDAY, December, 10th, 1918.

at 9 P.M. Sharp.

The Great Fox Masterpiece

WHEN A MAN SEES RED

PRECEDED BY

THE VERY LAUGHABLE 2 PART COMEDY.

MAX WANTS A DIVORCE

BRITISH "IMPERTINENCE"

German Traveller's Complaint.

An indignant correspondent writes to the *Kieler Nachrichten* protesting against the "back answers" given by British prisoners of war in Germany while they were proceeding by steamer to Neu-Muhlen, near Hamburg. The steamer was crowded, and the first to go on board were some 20 Englishmen from the village of Schoenhorst. The Germans were crowded together and were made the objects of their enemies' laughter. "Being wounded in the leg," writes the correspondent, "I asked one of the prisoners to make room for me and also for a lady who was accompanying me. The Herr Englishman said, 'For the lady certainly, but you, you're young. I rated him for his impertinence, whereupon he replied, 'You've got nothing to say,' and the self-conscious Britisher was greeted with a laugh of approval from German passengers. Then he said, 'You've had a bad night,' and talked with his comrades about throwing me overboard.

"The mate in uniform then warned the loudest screamer, but the Britisher also scoffed at him, saying, 'You've got nothing to say either.' At this moment a civilian took up the outgate on

behalf of the Englishmen, on the ground that they had paid just as much as we!

"What reasonable man believes that anywhere else in the world such a thing is possible, and that soldiers in uniform should be allowed to be insulted by enemy prisoners! Only German honour appears to put up with that even after four years of war."

NOTICES.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

OWING to alterations and repairs, at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 8th December, from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1918.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO. LIMITED.
4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE

WE have this day appointed Mr. F. W. Cox, Manager of our Hongkong Office.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO. LIMITED.
Shanghai, 15th November, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles...
Williams, at 112, Leas House Street, in the City of London.